

SCA

The lion here has taken his right measures, that is to say, he has made a true judgment. *L'Estrange.*
He has left his succession as undetermined as if he had said nothing about it. *Locke.*
This ought to weigh with those whose reading is designed for much talk and little knowledge, and I have nothing to say to it. *Locke.*
Of some propositions it may be difficult to say whether they affirm or deny; as when we say, Plato was no fool. *Watts.*
2. In poetry, say is often used before a question; tell. *Say first what cause.*
Mov'd our grand parents to fall off? *Milton.*
Say, Stella, feel you no content,
Reflecting on a life well-spent. *Swift.*
SAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A speech; what one has to say.
He no sooner said out his say, but up rises a cunning snap. *L'Estrange.*
2. [For *offsay*.] Sample.
Since thy outsize looks to fair and warlike,
And that thy tongue some say of breeding breathes,
By rule of knighthood I didstain. *Shakespeare.*
So good a say invites the eye,
A little downward to espy
The lively clusters of her breasts. *Sidney.*
3. Trial by a sample.
This gentleman having brought that earth to the publick say masters, and upon their being unable to bring it to fusion, or make it fly away, he had procured a little of it, and with a peculiar flux separated a third part of pure gold. *Boyle.*
4. [Said, French.] Silk. Obsolete.
5. A kind of woollen stuff.
SAYING. *n. f.* [from say.] Expression; words; opinion sententiously delivered.
I thank thee, Brutus,
That thou hast prov'd Lucilius' saying true. *Shakespeare.*
Moses fled at this saying, and was a stranger in Median. *Abb.*
Many are the sayings of the wise,
Extolling patience as the truest fortitude. *Milton.*
Others try to divert the troubles of other men by pretty and plausible sayings, such as this, that if evils are long, they are but light. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
We poetick folks, who must restrain
Our measur'd sayings in an equal chain,
Have troubles utterly unknown to those,
Who let their fancy loose in rambling prose. *Prior.*
The sacred function can never be hurt by their sayings, if not first reproached by our doings. *Atterbury.*
SCAB. *n. f.* [scab, Saxon; scabbia, Italian; scabbe, Dutch; scabies, Latin.]
1. An infection formed over a sore by dried matter.
What's the matter, you dissentious rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourselves scabs? *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
That free from gouts thou may'st preserve thy care,
And clear from scabs, produce'd by freezing air. *Dryden.*
2. The itch or mange of horses.
3. A paltry fellow, so named from the itch often incident to negligent poverty.
I would thou did'st itch from head to foot, and I had the scratching of thee, I would make thee the loathsome'st scab in Greece. *Shak. Troilus and Cressida.*
Well said, wart, thou art a good scab: there is a tetter for thee. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
One of the usurers, a head man of the city, took it in dudgeon to be ranked, cheek by jowl, with a scab of a currier. *L'Estrange.*
This vap'ring scab must needs devise
To ape the thunder of the skies. *Swift.*
SCABBARD. *n. f.* [schab, German; *Junius*.] The sheath of a sword.
Enter fortune's gate,
Nor in thy scabbard sheath that famous blade,
'Till settled be thy kingdom and estate. *Fairfax.*
What eyes! how keen their glances! you do well to keep 'em veil'd: they are too sharp to be trusted out o' th' scabbard. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
SCABBED. *adj.* [from scab.]
1. Covered or diseased with scabs.
The briar fruit makes those that eat them scabbed. *Bacon.*
2. Paltry; forry.
To you such scabb'd harsh fruit is giv'n, as raw
Young soldiers at their exercisings gnaw. *Dryden.*
SCABBEDNESS. *n. f.* [from scabb'd.] The state of being scabbed.
SCABBINESS. *n. f.* [from scabby.] The quality of being scabby.
SCABBY. *adj.* [from scab.] Diseased with scabs.
Her writhled skin, as rough as mapple rind,
So scabby was, that would have loath'd all womankind. *F. 2.*
A scabby tetter on their pelts will flick;
When the raw rain has piec'd them to the quick. *Dryden.*

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If the grazier should bring me one wether, fat and well fleeced, and expect the same price for a whole hundred, without giving me security to restore my money for those that were lean, thorn, or scabby, I would be none of his customer. *Swift.*
SCABIOUS. *adj.* [scabiosus, Latin.] Itchy; leprous.
In the Spring scabious eruptions upon the skin were epidemical, from the acidity of the blood. *Arbutnot on Air.*
SCABIOUS. *n. f.* [scabiosus, Fr. scabiosa, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a flosculous flower, consisting of many unequal florets, contained in a common empalement: some of these, which occupy the middle, are cut into four or five segments; the rest, which are placed at the edge, are bilabiate: each of these sits on the top of the embryo, which is crowned, and is contained in a proper empalement, which afterward becomes a capsule, either simple or funnel-shaped, pregnant with a seed crowned, which before was the embryo. *Miller.*
SCABROUS. *adj.* [scabreus, Fr. scaber, Latin.]
1. Rough; rugged; pointed on the surface.
Urine, black and bloody, is occasioned by something sharp or scabrous wounding the small blood-vessels: if the stone is smooth and well bedded, this may not happen. *Arbutnot.*
2. Harsh; unmusical.
Lucretius is scabrous and rough in these: he seeks them, as some do Chaucerisms with us, which were better expunged. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*
SCABROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from scabrous.] Roughness; ruggedness.
SCABWORT. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
SCAD. *n. f.* A kind of fish. Probably the same with *scad*.
Of round fish there are sprat, barn, smelts, and *scad*. *Carew.*
SCAFFOLD. *n. f.* [scaffaut, French; *schavot*, Dutch, from *schaven*, to shew.]
1. A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators.
Pardon
The flat unrais'd spirit, that hath dar'd
On this unworthy scaffold to bring forth
So great an object. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*
The throng
On banks and scaffolds under sky might stand. *Milton.*
2. The gallery raised for execution of great malefactors.
Fortune smiling at her fortune therein, that a scaffold of execution should grow a scaffold of coronation. *Sidney.*
3. Frames of timber erected on the side of a building for the workmen.
These outward beauties are but the props and scaffolds
On which we built our love, which, now made perfect,
Stands without those supports. *Denham's Sepulch.*
Sylla added three hundred commons to the senate; then abolished the office of tribune, as being only a scaffold to tyranny, whereof he had no further use. *Swift.*
To SCAFFOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with frames of timber.
SCAFFOLDAGE. *n. f.* [from scaffold.] Gallery; hollow floor.
A strutting player doth think it rich
To hear the wooden dialogue and found,
'Twixt his stretch'd footing and the scaffoldage. *Shakespeare.*
SCAFFOLDING. *n. f.* [from scaffold.]
1. Temporary frames or stages.
What are riches, empire, power,
But steps by which we climb to rise and reach
Our wish; and, that obtain'd, down with the scaffolding
Of sceptres and of thrones.
Sicknels, contributing no less than old age to the shaking down this scaffolding of the body, may discover the inward structure. *Pope.*
2. Building slightly erected.
Send forth your lab'ring thought;
Let it return with empty notions fraught,
Of airy columns every moment broke,
Of circling whirlpools, and of spheres of smoke:
Yet this solution but once more affords
New change of terms and scaffolding of words. *Prior.*
SCALADE. *n. f.* [French; *scalada*, Spanish, from *scala*, Latin, *Scala*, do. } a ladder.] A storm given to a place by raising ladders against the walls.
What can be more strange than that we should within two months have won one town of importance by *scalade*, battered and assaulted another, and overthrow great forces in the field? *Bacon.*
Thou rais'dst thy voice to record the stratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal *scalade* of needy heroes, the terror of your peaceful citizens. *Arbutnot. Hist. of F. Bull.*
SCALARY. *adj.* [from *scala*, Latin.] Proceeding by steps like those of a ladder.
He made at nearer distances certain elevated places and *scalary* ascents, that they might better ascend or mount their horses. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
To SCALD. *v. a.* [scaldare, Italian; *caldas*, Latin.] To burn with hot liquor.
I am scalded with my violent motion,
And spleen of speed to see you. *Shakespeare. King John.*
O majesty!

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O majesty!
When thou do'st pinch thy bearer, thou do'st sit
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day.
Thou art a foul in bliss; but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire, that mine own tears
Do scald like molten lead. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
Here the blue flames of scalding brimstone fall,
Involving swiftly in one ruin all. *Cowley.*
Scalding tears wore a channel where they fell. *Dryden.*
That I grieve, 'tis true;
But 'tis a grief of fury, not despair!
And if a manly drop or two fall down,
It scalds along my cheeks, like the greenwood,
That, spitt'ring in the flame, works outward into tears. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
It depends not on his will to persuade himself, that what actually scalds him, feels cold. *Locke.*
Has he any other wound about him, except the accidental scaldings of his woe? *Addison.*
Warm cataplasms discuss; but scalding hot may confirm the tumour: heat, in general, doth not resolve and attenuate the juices of a human body; for too great heat will produce concretions. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
The best thing we can do is to scald him;
For which operation there's nothing more proper
Than the liquor he deals in, his own melted copper. *Swift.*
2. A provincial phrase in husbandry.
In Oxfordshire the four land they follow when the sun is pretty high, which they call a scalding fallow. *Mortimer.*
SCALD. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Scuff on the head.
Her head, altogether bald,
Was overgrown with scuff and filthy scald. *Spenser.*
SCALD. *adj.* Paltry; forry.
Saucy liçtors
Will catch at us like trumpets, and scald rhymers
Ballad us out o' tune. *Shakespeare.*
SCALDHEAD. *n. f.* [skalladur, bald, Islandick. *Hicks*.] A loathsome disease; a kind of local leprosy in which the head is covered with a continuous scab.
The humor is corrupted by the infection of the touch of a salt surmure, to which the scab, pox, and scaldhead are referable. *Floyer.*
SCALE. *n. f.* [scale, Saxon; *schal*, Dutch; *skal*, Islandick.]
1. A balance; a vessel suspended by a beam against another vessel.
If thou tak'st more
Or less than just a pound, if the scale turn
But in the estimation of a hair,
Thou diest. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*
Your vows to her and me, put in two scales,
Will even weigh, and both as light as tales. *Shakespeare.*
Here's an equivocator, that could swear, in both the scales, against either scale; who committed treason enough for God's sake, yet could not equivocate to heaven. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
Long time in even scale
The battle hung. *Milton's Paradi. Lost, b. vi.*
The world's scales are even; what the main
In one place gets, another quits again. *Cleaveland.*
The scales are turn'd, her kindness weighs no more
Now than my woe. *Waller.*
In full assemblies let the crowd prevail;
I weigh no merit by the common scale,
The conscience is the test. *Dryden.*
If we consider the dignity of an intelligent being, and put that in the scales against brute inanimate matter, we may affirm, without overvaluing human nature, that the soul of one virtuous and religious man is of greater worth and excellency than the sun and his planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. The sign Libra in the Zodiac.
Juno pours out the urn, and Vulcan claims
The scales, as the just product of his flames. *Creech.*
3. [Escaille, French; *squama*, Latin.] The small shells or crusts which lying one over another make the coats of fishes.
He puts him on a coat of mail,
Which was made of a fish's scale. *Drayton.*
Standing aloof, with lead they bruise the scales,
And tear the flesh of the incensed whales. *Waller.*
4. Any thing exfoliated or dequimated; a thin lamina.
Take jet and the scales of iron, and with a wet feather,
When the smith hath taken an heat, take up the scales that fly
From the iron, and those scales you shall grind upon your
Painter's stone. *Peacocks.*
When a scale of bone is taken out of a wound, burning retards the separation. *Sharp's Surgery.*
5. [Scala, a ladder, Latin.] Ladder; means of ascent.
Love refines
The thoughts, and heart enlarges; hath his feat
In reason, and is judicious; is the scale
By which to heav'nly love thou may'st ascend. *Milton.*
On the bendings of these mountains the marks of several

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ancient scales of stairs may be seen, by which they used to ascend them. *Addison on Italy.*
6. The act of storming by ladders.
Others to a city strong
Lay siege, encamp'd; by batt'ry, scale, and mine
Assaulting. *Milt. Paradi. Lost.*
7. Regular gradation; a regular series rising like a ladder.
Well hast thou the scale of nature set,
From centre to circumference; whereon
In contemplation of created things,
By steps we may ascend to God. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
The scale of the creatures is a matter of high speculation. *Crew.*
The higher nature still advances, and preserves his superiority in the scale of being. *Addison.*
All the integral parts of nature have a beautiful analogy to one another, and to their mighty original, whose images are more or less expressive, according to their several gradations in the scale of beings. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
We believe an invisible world, and a scale of spiritual beings all nobler than ourselves. *Bentley's Sermons.*
Far as creation's ample range extends,
The scale of sensual mental pow'rs ascends. *Pope.*
In contemplation's scale I'll soar,
And be enraptur'd more and more;
Whilst thus new matter of surprise
In each gradation shall arise. *Madcan.*
8. A figure subdivided by lines like the steps of a ladder, which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the thing represented.
The map of London was set out in the year 1658 by Mr. Newcourt, drawn by a scale of yards. *Graunt.*
9. The series of harmonick or musical proportions.
The bent of his thoughts and reasonings run up and down this scale, that no people can be happy but under good governments. *Temple.*
10. Anything marked at equal distances.
They take the flow o' th' Nile
By certain scale i' th' pyramid: they know
By th' height, the lowness, or the mean, if dearth
Or foison follow. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
To SCALE. *v. a.* [scalare, Italian.]
1. To climb as by ladders.
Often have I scal'd the craggy oak,
All to dislodge the raven of her nest:
How have I wearied, with many a stroke,
The stately walnut-tree, the while the rest
Under the tree fell all for nuts at strife! *Spenser.*
Upon the ceiling of the great artillery they assailed the breach, and others with their scaling ladders scaled the walls. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
The way seems difficult, and steep, to scale
With upright wing against a higher foe.
Heav'n with these engines had been scal'd,
When mountains heap'd on mountains fail'd. *Waller.*
When the bold Typhæus scal'd the sky,
And forc'd great Jove from his own heav'n to fly,
The lesser gods all suffer'd. *Dryden.*
2. To measure or compare; to weigh.
You have found,
Scaling his present bearing with his past,
That he's your fixed enemy. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
3. [From scale of a fish.] To take off a thin lamina.
Raphael was sent to scale away the whiteness of Tobit's eyes. *Tob. iii. 17.*
4. To pare off a surface.
If all the mountains were scaled, and the earth made even, the waters would not overflow its smooth surface. *Burnet.*
To SCALE. *v. n.* To peel off in thin particles.
Those that cast their shell are the lobster and crab: the old skins are found, but the old shells never; so as it is like they scale off, and crumble away by degrees. *Bacon.*
SCALLED. *adj.* [from scale.] Squamous; having scales like fishes.
Half my Egypt was submerg'd, and made
A cistern for scald snakes. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
SCALENE. *n. f.* [French; *scalenum*, Latin.] In geometry, a triangle that has its three sides unequal to each other. *Bailey.*
SCALINESS. *n. f.* [from scaly.] The state of being scaly.
SCALL. *n. f.* [skalladur, bald, Islandick. See SCALDHEAD.] Leprosy; morbid baldness.
It is a dry scall, a leprosy upon the head. *Lev. xiii. 30.*
SCALLION. *n. f.* [scalyona, Italian; *escalonio*, Latin.] A kind of onion.
SCALLOP. *n. f.* [escall p, French.] A fish with a hollow pectinated shell.
So th' emperor Caligula,
That triumph'd o'er the British sea,
Engag'd his legions in fierce buffles
With periwinkles, prawns, and mufcles;
And led his troops with furious gallops,
To charge whole regiments of scallops. *Hudibras.*
The